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had been entertained of ultraism in this as well as other enterprises of benevolence and reform. Although he found in almost every place unfortunate misconceptions of our aims and measures, yet he was every where received with kindness, and with greater liberality towards the cause, than in any other section of the country. In West Killingly, \$27 00; in Brooklyn, \$43 50; in Norwich, about \$60 00; in New London, nearly \$130 00; in Middletown, more than \$50 00; in New Britain, more than \$40 00; and nearly as much in Farmington; in all, received or pledged, nearly \$400 as the fruit of about six weeks' labor on the spot. It was nearly all obtained by personal solicitation; and, however trying the process, it enabled him, by correcting misconceptions, and obviating objections, to perform for the cause an incidental service that may prove in the end more important than all the pecuniary aid secured. In several gentlemen he found prompt and generous contributors; especially JOHN T. NORTON, Esq., Farmington, the associate of Delavan, SAMUEL RUSSELL, Esq., Middletown, and in New London, Rev. JOSEPH HURLBURT, EZRA CHAPPELL, Hon. ELIAS PERKINS, a venerable octogenarian, and THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, whose \$50 to the American Peace Society distinguish him more in our cause than his \$2,000 last year to the American Board could in the missionary cause. His tour in Connecticut satisfied our Secretary, that the friends of the cause there will come cheerfully to our aid, whenever temporary misconceptions shall be removed, and our Society be distinguished in their minds from those extraneous subjects and wild notions with which it has in some degree been confounded.

THE NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

WE designed of course to publish the call for the Peace (?) Convention held in this city on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult., but the communication, though sent in season, did not reach the editor, then in another State, till after our last number was in press.

It may be well, perhaps, to correct here a pretty general mistake respecting the origin of this movement. It has been credited to ourselves; but it originated neither with our Society, nor with any of its members. The proposition came from Rev. H. C. Wright. Our Society, though requested to call the Convention, declined, and has had no further connexion with it than simply to transmit a special invitation from the committee for the call to its members.

The Convention was constituted on the principle of admitting women to deliberate, vote, and act on committees; a procedure which induced a considerable number to withdraw, and still more to decline enrolling their names. About 150 were said to have been enrolled as members; but only 43 were found to vote on the adoption of the constitution,—28 in the affirmative, and 15 in the negative. Very few of our own members, or active friends, joined the Convention at all; most of those who did, resisted the introduction of the leading topics discussed, as not belonging to the cause of peace in its proper sense; and the few who continued to the close, either abstained from voting at all, or recorded their nays on the final votes.

We regret that a meeting for such purposes should have been denominated a *Peace* Convention; and, had we been apprised of its real design, we could not in any way have countenanced the movement as a measure for the promotion of peace. It is an enterprise altogether distinct from our own, both in its principles and its aims; and we feel quite sure that the public will now be compelled to make the distinction, which ought to have been made long ago, and which we have repeatedly presented in our periodical, reports and tracts, between the cause of peace in its proper sense, and the strange and startling notions put forth by this new Society for “universal reformation.”

As our work must go to press before the proceedings of the Convention are published, we are unable to give any official or full report of them; but, having been present from the commencement to the close of its sessions, we think it hardly possible for us to have mistaken the main drift and result of the movement. The debates, the Constitution, and the Declaration of Sentiments, characterize this organization as an effort to abolish all human governments, by substituting in their place the moral government of God, founded in love alone, as the only form of dominion or authority over mankind which is consistent with the gospel. The members not only declare it a sin against God for individuals or governments to take the life of man in any case, but disclaim the right to use any kind or degree of physical or legal compulsion, as inconsistent with a profession of Christianity, and pledge themselves not to take an oath of allegiance to any government, not to act as legislators, judges, or jurors, not to accept any civil offices, or vote in the election of others to such offices, nor in fact to place themselves in any situation which shall oblige them to recognise the authority of any other government than that of Jehovah.

Such, if we mistake not, is the purport of this new organization; and, if so, it obviously aims to occupy a field very different from our own. Our sole object is *the abolition of war*, and our constitution expressly provides that “the *object* of the Society shall *never* be changed;” while the abolition of war is only one among the multitude of objects aimed at by this no-government society. It goes against all civil governments as wrong, and hopes for universal peace only as the result of their utter subversion; while we recognise the existence and rightful authority of such governments, and seek merely to prevent *war* between them, and to regulate their entire intercourse by the gospel.

But, while our object and our principles are so entirely distinct, we shall rejoice to find our fears disappointed in the result, and to see this novel organization “for the work of peaceful, *universal* reformation” an effective promoter of peace in what we regard as the only proper sense of the term.

We are glad that these extreme and extraneous views, so often and so unjustly charged upon ourselves, are now embodied in a distinct organization, and will thus be separated for ever from the cause of peace as generally understood. It takes from us, we believe, none of our old co-workers; and we trust it will prove the occasion of rousing the Christian community at large to far greater efforts in this cause.

Rev. Mr. Stebbins' Address before the Peace Society in Amherst College.—A discourse well argued, and forcibly illustrated; full of bold thoughts in burning words; worthy of the author and the cause. More we cannot say now; but we hope hereafter to lay this address under contribution for our pages. We congratulate the Society on such an indication of what they are doing for the cause of peace.

Mr. Legare's Report on a Congress of Nations—communicated from the Committee on Foreign Relations to the House of Representatives at their last session, deserved an earlier notice; but we have deferred it to a number in which we design to give the general subject a somewhat extended discussion.

Congress of Nations.—Our next number will probably be filled almost exclusively with this subject, preparatory to petitioning Congress and the State Legislatures. We bespeak in advance the attention and services of our friends through the land in this movement.

The First Annual Report of the New York Peace Society—has been received. It is a valuable and interesting document, from which we design hereafter to give some extracts.

Late numbers of the Advocate—have been carried through the press in the necessary absence of the editor; and, if they have been wanting in accuracy or variety, this circumstance will, we trust, be deemed a sufficient excuse.

Payment of Subscriptions.—Many of these remain unpaid, probably in consequence of not having been expressly called for; but they are much needed *now*, and, we hope, will be paid as soon as they can be without inconvenience. Some of them, *having been due months ago*, will not, we trust, be withheld any longer. We refer here to subscriptions taken by our agents for the Society; and the persons who have kindly undertaken to collect them, will confer a special favor by attending to the service with as little delay as possible.

Delinquencies of Post-Masters.—Not a few of these have been strangely ignorant or wilfully negligent of their duty, in keeping the Advocate for months, in some cases a whole year, without informing us, as they should do, without delay, whenever a copy is not taken from the office. They have sometimes waited till three or four numbers have accumulated on their hands, and then sent them back with a charge against *ourselves* for postage *both ways*. In other cases, they have returned *all* the copies sent to one office, under circumstances which lead us to suppose this to have been done without the direction of *all* the subscribers. If every number of our work has not reached every subscriber, it must, in nearly every case, have been the fault of mails and post-offices alone.

Acknowledgments from August 5 to September 15.

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